ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

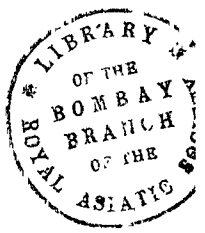
REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

YERAVDA

FOR THE

YEAR 1907.



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From

N. M. PAJNIGAR, Esq., B.A.,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda;

To

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Reformatory School, Yeravda,
27th January 1908.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, for the year ending 31st December 1907.

Number in School.

2. (*a*) On the 1st of January 1907 there were 166 boys in the school. 43 boys were admitted during the year, of whom 1 was sent back to Bombay 14 days after his arrival, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The number of boys discharged during the same period was 32, and 4 boys escaped. Of the 32 boys discharged, 27 had served out their sentence, 4 had attained the age of 18 years, and 1 was let off on appeal. All the 4 boys that escaped were from the licensed boys. One of them was recaptured and brought back to the school. The remaining 3 are still at large. The boy who had escaped in 1906 and remained unrecaptured till the last day of that year was also recaptured. Thus the number of boys under sentence of detention on the last day of the year was 174, of whom 36 were serving out on license. The average daily number of boys for the year was 142 against 149 for 1906.

(*b*) Of these 174 boys, 3 were under 10 years of age, 32 were under 12 years, 56 under 14, 69 under or of 16, and 14 were above 16 years.

(*c*) Their classification according to race and religion is as under:—

Native Christians 2, Musalmans 53, Brahmins 6, Other Hindus 85, and Low Castes 23.

(*d*) According to languages the numbers were 58 Maráthi-speaking boys, 51 Gujarathi, 38 Hindustani, 9 Sindhi, 10 Kanari, 5 Tamil, 2 Telugu, and 1 Pushtu. The only increase worth noticing was in the Hindustani speaking population and this was due to the transfer of 11 juveniles from the Chingleput Reformatory to this, which will be mentioned in its place further on.

(*e*) 167 out of the 174 boys belonged to British Territory and the remaining 7 to Nizam's State.

Admissions.

3. (*a*) Of the 43 boys admitted during the year 1 was, as already stated, transferred back to Bombay. Of the remaining 42 boys, 1 was 10 years old, 4 were of the age of 11 years, 8 of 12 years, 15 of 13 years, 11 of 14, and 3 of 15 years. Only 5 boys out of 42 were under 12 years of age.

(*b*) Of the 42 boys, 23 had been convicted of theft, either with or without house-breaking or trespass; 3 of house-breaking only; 12 of counterfeiting coins; 1 of receiving stolen property; 1 of robbery; 1 of unnatural offence and 1 of murder. The maximum value of stolen property in the 23 cases of theft was Rs. 230. Among the amounts of less value were—1 of Rs. 201-8-0, 1 of Rs. 175, 1 of Rs. 101-2-0, 1 of Rs. 100, 1 of Rs. 86-4-0, 2 of Rs. 82-12-1, 1 of Rs. 77, 1 of Rs. 74, 2 of Rs. 32, 1 of Rs. 27-4-0, 1 of Rs. 25, and 1 of Rs. 11-9-0. The remaining 7 cases comprised amounts under Rs. 10. Of the 12 youths convicted of counterfeiting coins, only 1 was a new conviction. The other 11 boys were received from the Chingleput Reformatory in December last,

About the middle of July 1907 the Government of Madras wrote to say that there were some boys confined in their Reformatory at Chingleput, who were all residents of places within the Bombay Presidency and that they had much difficulty in tracing the boys after their discharge and obtaining their after-history. They, therefore, suggested their transfer and the transfer of similar boys in future to this Reformatory, agreeing, at the same time, to receive boys belonging to the Madras Presidency and confined in this Reformatory in their Reformatory at Chingleput. The Bombay Government having no objection to this interchange the Government of India were approached on the subject and their sanction to the proposal of the Madras Government was received last November. The result was that 11 boys all Mahomedans and all of them convicted of the offence of counterfeiting the King's coin were brought down from Chingleput to finish their sentences here. In the case of the boy who was convicted of unnatural offence no other reason has been mentioned except that he was a boy of about 14 years whose reclamation was hop ed for. As regards the other boy convicted of murder, the acting Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, who passed the sentence of detention in the Reformatory, states as follows :—" It will thus appear that he was acting under the influence of his father, but as he was old enough to know the nature of his act the Court had no alternative but to convict him of murder. At the same time, there is no reason to suppose that he is of homicidal tendencies or likely to be dangerous to other boys and therefore an unfit person to be sent to a Reformatory. The case would be quite different if he had himself committed a murder of his own volition, At the same time, I am of opinion that he is not a fit subject for prison on account of his youth. In these circumstances confinement in a Reformatory appeared the most suitable punishment for the boy." The boy was, however, released on appeal by the High Court of Bombay.

(*c*) 7 of the 42 boys admitted during the year were sentenced to be detained in the Reformatory for 3 years, 8 for 4 years, 26 for 5, and 1 for 6 years.

(*d*) Of the 42 boys, 6 came from the city of Bombay, 7 from Mangalore, 6 from Poona District, 4 from Nasik, 4 from Berhanpur, 3 from Sholapur, 2 each from Ahmednagar, Karachi, and Hyderabad (Deccan), and 1 each from Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, and Jacobabad.

(*e*) 12 of the newly-admitted boys were habituals, of whom 1 had 3 previous convictions, 3 had 2, and the remaining 8 only 1.

(*f*) Of the 42 admissions, 28 were illiterate and 14 could read and write, the latter including the 11 juveniles received from the Chingleput Reformatory.

Conduct and Punishment.

4. The boys' behaviour generally was better than even what it had been in the preceding year. The total number of offences for the year 1907 was 10 as against 13 for 1906. 2 of them were offences of being in possession of *biddis*, one of the forbidden articles ; 2 of insolent conduct towards superiors ; 4 of minor breaches of school rules ; 1 was of damaging school property, and 1 of escape from employer. The punishments inflicted were flogging in 3 cases, light caning on hand in 4, penal diet in 2, and reduction from Monitorship in 1 case.

Discharged Juveniles.

5. (*a*) Of the 32 boys discharged during the year, 1 was let off on appeal. Out of the remaining 31, 10 had learnt carpentry, 5 blacksmith's work, 5 book-binding, 2 painting, and 9 gardening. 6 of them are following the trades learnt in the school (2 as carpenters, 1 as painter, and 3 as cultivators). 2 have joined school after their discharge. 10 have taken up service as sweepers, domestic servants, shop-boys or cooks. 2 have become cart-drivers and 4 labourers. 4 have not yet been traced and 3 not reported upon.

(*b*) In the appended statement, Reformatory Schools, II similar information is furnished regarding the boys discharged from the school in the 3 years preceding the year of report. Out of the total of 90 boys so discharged, 28

remain either untraced or unreported and 2 are dead. Of the remaining 60 boys, 20 are occupied in the trades learnt in the school and 35 in other industries, such as labourers and private servants. 2 are living with their relatives and 3 have been reconvicted. Of the boys reported upon and now alive 91·6 per cent, almost the same percentage as in the preceding year, are maintaining themselves honestly. The percentage of such boys to the total number of boys discharged in the period of 3 years being 61·1 against 61·2 in the preceding year.

Licensed Boys.

6. (*a*) There were 17 boys out on license to private individuals on the first day of the year of report and 42 new licenses were issued in the course of the year. Of these 59 licensed juveniles, 10 were discharged on termination of their sentence. 6 were found unsuitable by their employers and returned to the Reformatory. 2 were returned for unsatisfactory conduct, 1 owing to illness, and 4 escaped, of whom 1 has been recaptured and brought back to the school.

(*b*) Of the 10 boys who were sent out to serve on license and have returned to the school, 1 had been out for a year and 9 months, 1 for 7 months and 10 days, 1 for 5 months and 24 days, 1 for 4 months and 15 days, 1 for 3 months and 19 days, 1 for 2 months and 19 days, 1 for 2 months only, 1 for a month and 5 days, 1 for 27 days, and 1 for 23 days.

(*c*) Of the 10 boys discharged during their term of license, 1 served out for 1 year, 10 months and 19 days; 1 for a year and 5 months; 2 for a year and 3 months or a little more; 1 for a year and nearly 2 months; 4 for 7 months or a little more; and 1 for 3 months and 26 days.

(*d*) The number remaining out on license on the last day of the year was 36, of whom 1 has been with his employer for 1 year, 3 months and 20 days; 3 have been out for a little more than a year; and 3 for over 9 months; the remaining being out for a period varying from 8 months to 20 days. 10 of the 36 are employed in agricultural work, 7 as gardeners, 7 as compositors, 4 as factory boys, 3 as carpenters, 2 as blacksmiths, 2 as painters, and 1 as bookbinder.

(*e*) As desired in the last sentence of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, No. 998 of 2nd May 1907, Educational Department, Mr Alexander's proposal to send well-behaved and trustworthy boys on small errands outside the school was given effect to during the second-half of the year under report. 4 boys were selected for the purpose and they were frequently sent out on all sorts of work and it is highly satisfactory to observe that not a single instance of misbehaviour or violation of the rules on the part of any one of them was brought to notice.

Marks and Gratuity.

7. The monthly average number of boys who earned gratuity by their good behaviour and diligence at school in the year under report was 140 against 147 of the preceding year. The total amount of gratuity earned during the year was Rs. 408-6-0 and the amount disbursed as gratuity to discharged boys Rs. 273-8-9 against Rs. 410-9-6 and Rs. 232-7-0 respectively in 1906; the average earning per boy being Rs. 8-13-2 for the year of report and Rs. 8-4-9 for the last year.

Health and Sanitation.

8. (*a*) The general health of the boys was much better than in the preceding year, there having been only 26 cases in all against 91 treated then in the school hospital. There were only 2 cases of ague and 1 case of dysentery. This latter, too, was not a fresh case but 1 left over from the last year's cases. There was, therefore, no necessity of having any enquiry made by the Sanitary Commissioner as ordered by Government in paragraph 2 of their Resolution quoted in the preceding paragraph. Among the remaining cases treated were 6 of ulcers; 5 of wounds, contusions, and the like; 3 of abscesses; 1 of dyspepsia; 1 of scabies; 1 of scrofula; 1 of myalgia; 1 of pleurisy and 1 fracture of the *humerus*. This last was the result of an attempt to escape on the part of a new comer 17 days after his arrival in the Reformatory. The boy tried

to get out through the roof of his cell at night after he was locked up and in his effort to break the batten supporting the tiles by pulling it with all his might fell down fracturing his left *humerus*, though he broke the batten right enough. Owing to the injury received in the fall he was not able to do anything further however. The same boy has been in the school for more than 6 months now, but he no more thinks of running away. All the 26 cases mentioned above were, with the exception of one of scrofula, which is incurable, discharged cured in due time from the hospital. The daily average number of sick boys for the year was ·8 against last year's 1·9.

(*b*) Major J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., continued to superintend the medical work of the Hospital Assistant from January up to his departure on furlough in May last and paid nearly half a dozen visits to the school in that capacity and since then his *locum tenens*, Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M.B., I. M. S., has been doing the same, he having paid more than a dozen visits after his taking charge; and both these officers deserve our best thanks for giving their time and skill for the welfare of the inmates of this institution.

Building and Accommodation.

9. For the first time in the course of these 7 years the school was free from overcrowding and no call for admission was refused. This was owing to the larger number of boys having been out on license than heretofore, in consequence of 5 boys instead of 2 being allowed to be licensed to any one employer at any one time. The conversion of one of the rows of cells into a dormitory for 34 boys of which mention was made in the last year's report will be completed at the end of the current month. The Deputy Superintendent's quarters were completed during the latter part of the year and occupied by him. The limewashing and ordinary repairs to the existing buildings were duly carried out by the Public Works Department. Government have recently approved of the proposal to do away with the remaining rows of cells and to build suitable dormitories in their place. The building of the Drawing Hall and Carpenters' Workshop sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2994, Public Works Department, dated 11th December 1905, was begun two months ago and is going on apace with a view to have them completed by the end of the current official year.

Diet and Clothing.

10. The boys' diet and dress remained the same as in the previous years, having been found by experience to be sufficient for their purposes.

Industries.

11. (*a*) Carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting, varnishing and book-binding continued to be the trades taught to the inmates of the school. 10,979 books were bound and repaired during the year. 94 carriages were repaired and done up, besides 5 new carriages and a fair number of small articles of furniture, such as chairs, tables, etc., made for the public. The total value of manufactures of the year was Rs. 4,499-4-2 against Rs. 4,498-6-6 in the year preceding. The cost of raw materials consumed was Rs. 3,155-11-6 and the amount to be deducted on account of depreciation of tools and plant was Rs. 185-3-9. Deducting these amounts from the total earnings, the net profit from manufactures comes to Rs. 1,153-4-11 against the preceding year's Rs. 1,087-12-10. The total number of boys engaged in the trades was 106, of whom 35 were practising carpentry, 17 blacksmith's trade, 21 painting and 33 book-binding.

(*b*) Gardening, which is also taught in this school, comprised both flower-gardening and market-gardening with the raising of dry crops, mainly *jowári*. The value of agricultural produce for the year was Rs. 677-3-7 against last year's Rs. 754-13-10. The expenditure on account of fodder, seeds, etc., amounted to Rs. 497-1-10, leaving a net profit of Rs. 380-1-9 against Rs. 558-12-10 in the preceding year. Much damage to the crops was caused by the excessive rain in the beginning of the monsoons and the long break that followed. The number of boys engaged in gardening was 68, of whom 17 were also learning flower-gardening. The total profits from all industries amounted to Rs. 1,533-6-8.

(*c*) As in former years this school exhibited flowers and flowering plants at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Flower-show in September last and was awarded a prize of Rs. 25. No vegetables could be exhibited as they were washed away by the excessive rain as stated above.

(*d*) At the suggestion of the Honourable Sir Steyning Edgerley, flowers from the school-garden were sent several times during the year for the patients of the Sassoon Hospital.

Maintenance charges.

12. The gross maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs. 19,706-3-5 against Rs. 18,732-8-7 for the preceding year, the increase being due to the permanent increase in the establishment charges to which reference was made in the last year's report and also to extra expenses incurred in buying blankets for the boys and two bullocks for the farm at a cost of Rs. 200 to replace those that died during the year. Deducting from the above amount Rs. 1,533-6-8 on account of net profit earned during the year, Rs. 777-3-9 on account of contributions from Native States, Rs. 259-8-0 realized from the sale of old dead stock and Rs. 19-2-0 under miscellaneous receipts, the cost to Government for the year 1907 for the upkeep of the school amounts to Rs. 17,116-15-0.

Establishment.

13. No addition was deemed necessary during the year to the school establishment, which therefore remained at the same strength as in the preceding year. Among the changes in the staff in the course of the year, the first to which it is my painful duty to refer here is the loss of my clerk, Mr. Anant Balkrishna Salaskar, who, after a faithful and honest service of 10 years and 5 months, of which nearly the first 4 years were spent as teacher, died on 13th March 1907 of choleric diarrhœa after an illness of only a few hours. He was one who fully sympathised with the unfortunate inmates of this institution. Mr. Shripad Waman Gorhe, the Senior School Master, was promoted to the clerk's place and Mr. Yeshawant Damodar Barsode, a second year trained teacher, Head Master of the Aundh Local Board School, was appointed Senior Master. Mr. Gorhe is hardworking and devoted to his work and has given entire satisfaction in his new capacity. Mr. Bala Vithu Ghumare, Maráthi 2nd assistant, was transferred to Khandála and Irappa Jivnak, one of the ex-reformatory boys, was appointed 2nd Master in Mr. Ghumare's place. Mr. Motibhai Nathabhai Patel, Gujaráthi Master, was transferred to A'mod táluka school on 16th September and Mr. Girdharlal Chhaganlal Vyas, also a second year trained teacher, was appointed Gujaráthi teacher in the place of Mr. Motibhai.

Education.

14. (*a*) The method of education remained the same as in the previous years. This was thus described in the last year's Report:—General education in Vernacular reading, writing and arithmetic for 3 hours and practising at one of the industries for 4 hours daily together with manual training in wood-work for 4½ hours and drawing lessons for 2 hours weekly. This was combined with the inculcation of moral lessons occurring in the class books, recital of moral and religious poetry morning and evening, class reading from the Scriptures and private reading of books from the school library during leisure hours and on holidays. As a further incentive to good behaviour the boys were kept regularly acquainted with the careers of their comrades discharged in the previous years.

(*b*) The school was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, on 25th July. The results were pronounced excellent for both the Maráthi and Gujaráthi classes. All the 6 boys examined in Standard V, the highest standard taught in this school, passed in all heads. Of the 18 boys in standard IV, 17 passed in arithmetic, 16 in reading, 18 in writing and 14 in geography; and of the 14 boys in standard III, 12 passed in arithmetic and reading and all the 14 in writing. Out of the 25 boys examined in standard II, 22 passed in arithmetic and reading and 20 in writing; while out of the 28 boys in standard I, 24 passed in arithmetic, 21 in reading and 22 in writing. Out of 91 students

examined in standards I to V, 73 or about 80 per cent. passed in all heads. In the class for beginners 28 out of 36 pupils were advanced.

(*c*) The work of Messrs. Barsode, the Senior Master, Shinde, the Maráthi 1st assistant and Motibhai, the late Gujaráthi teacher, was found excellent and that of the new 2nd assistant, Irappa Jivnak, good.

(*d*) The Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, was pleased to remark on the year's work as follows:—"Progress generally good. Drill, drawing and gymnastics are well taught. The accommodation though sufficient is inconvenient for school purposes, most of the space being occupied by desks and benches." In the scheme approved by Government for doing away with the existing rows of cells and building suitable dormitories in their place, as stated in paragraph 9 above, the providing of a suitable school-house has also been included; and it is hoped that in the course of a year or two hence, the inconvenience pointed out by the Deputy Educational Inspector will be felt no more.

(*e*) For the First Grade Art Certificate Examination of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art held on 28th August last, this school sent up 4 pupils, of whom 3 passed the examination successfully and were awarded the certificate. This is the first time in the history of the school that the boys have appeared for and passed a public examination; and the good result was due to the zeal and care of the Marathi 1st assistant, Mr. Keshav Gianoba Shinde, who is also the Drawing Master.

Exercise and Recreation.

15. Hockey was introduced as an additional game during the year. The boys have two turns of gymnastics with drill and two at cricket and hockey. The younger boys play their native games, such as *atyapatya*, &c. On Sundays and other holidays they all go out for a walk. In addition to the daily recreations they were, during the year under report, taken to witness the New Year's Parade, &c., and played 4 cricket matches during the last season and won two of them.

Visiting Committee.

16. The monthly inspections of the School were held according to the programme during the year just expired. Dr. A. W. Thomson paid 6 visits in the course of the year; Sirdars Navroji Padamji and Koopooswami Mudliar, Rao Bahadur Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, Khan Saheb Dorabji Dadabhai Boottee and Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, C.D., paid 4 visits each; the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, paid 3 visits; the District Judge, Poona, 2 visits and the Collector of Poona 1 visit. In addition to these visits of inspection, Major J. Jackson, M. B., I. M. S., Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, paid several visits as Medical Officer to the School during the first five months of the year and since his departure on furlough his successor, Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M. B., I. M. S., has paid about a dozen visits in the same capacity. I ought also to mention your own 3 visits and those of the Hon'ble Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, C. S. I., Member of His Excellency the Governor's Council and Mr. H. O. Quin, Chief Secretary, with whose remarks on the state of the school as they saw it on the occasion of their visit I conclude this brief account of the year's work:—

"Visited the Reformatory this morning. Everything was clean and neat and working smoothly. If there are more flowers to cut than can be sold, the Sassoon Hospital would welcome them if they can be got in fresh.—11th July 1907."—(Sd.) S. W. EDGERLEY.

"Visited the School this morning and found everything in order. The boys all seem cheerful and look in excellent health.—22nd August 1908."—(Sd.) H. O. QUIN.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. M. PAJNIGAR,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.

Reformatory Schools, I.

Schools	1
Pupils.	
Number on the first day of the year	166
Admitted during the year	43
Recaptured during the year	2
Discharged during the year	32
Transferred during the year	1
Escaped during the year	4
Number on the last day of the year	174
Education on Admission.	
Able to read	28
Illiterate	146
Religion.	
Hindus	114
Mahomedans	58
Native Christians	2
Instruction.	
Taught Agriculture	68
Taught other Industries	106
Net expenditure ... —	Rs. 17,116-15-0

Reformatory Schools, II.

After conduct of boys discharged during the three years preceding the year of report.

1.	Total number discharged in the three years		90
2.	Number discharged who were taught agriculture		32
3.	Number in entry (2) occupied in agriculture		13
4.	Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts ...		58
5.	Number in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them.		7
6.	Occupied in industries not taught them at school.	Agriculture ...	.....
		Other industries ...	35
7.	Unemployed or with friends		2
8.	Reconvicted		3
9.	Died		2
10.	Not known or not reported on		28

N. M. PAJNIGAR,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.

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